FORM PTO-1390 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COM (REV. 11-2000)	MERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER
<u>'</u>	TO THE UNITED STATES	Beiersdorf 713-KGB
	ED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)	U.S. APPHIDATON NO OF knows see of CFR 1.5
	IG UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371	011/03100
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.	INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED	
PCT/EP99/06113	20 August 1999 (20.08.99)	21 August 1998 (21.08.98)
TITLE OF INVENTION		
SEE APPENDIX APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US		
Martin SUGAR and Robert SCH		
Applicant herewith submits to the United Sta	ates Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US)	the following items and other information:
1. X This is a FIRST submission of items	concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.	
2. This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUE	NT submission of items concerning a filing u	under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. X This is an express request to begin no	ational examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 3	71(f)). The submission must include
items (5), (6), (9) and (21) indicated	below.	
4. The US has been elected by the expired 5. A copy of the International Application	ration of 19 months from the priority date (A	article 31).
	only if not communicated by the Internatio	nal Bureau).
b. X has been communicated by	· ·	,
	ication was filed in the United States Receive	ing Office (RO/US).
6. X An English language translation of the	ne International Application as filed (35 U.S.	.C. 371(c)(2)).
a. X is attached hereto.		
	tted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).	
	ernational Aplication under PCT Article 19	
	ed only if not communicated by the Internati	onal Bureau).
<u> </u>	by the International Bureau.	A Landson and the L
1 =	ver, the time limit for making such amendment	ents has NO1 expired.
d. have not been made and w		
8. An English language translation of the	ne amendments to the claims under PCT Arti	icle 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3)).
9. X An oath or declaration of the invento	r(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).	
10. An English lanugage translation of the Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).	ne annexes of the International Preliminary I	Examination Report under PCT
Items 11 to 20 below concern documen	t(s) or information included:	
11. X An Information Disclosure Statem	ent under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.	
12. X An assignment document for recor	ding. A separate cover sheet in compliance	with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. X A FIRST preliminary amendment.		
14. A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT pr	eliminary amendment	
15. A substitute specification.		
16. A change of power of attorney and	or address letter	
	equence listing in accordance with PCT Rul	a 13ter 2 and 35 IIS C 1 821 - 1 825
	ernational application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
19. A second copy of the English lang	uage translation of the international applicat	ion under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
20. Other items or information:		

U.S. APPAICATION NO TO language	3706		TERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.		attorneys docket number Beiersdorf 713-KGB		f 713-KGB
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Beiersdorf 713-KGB 6713-Dr. Wi-ka

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICANTS

Martin SUGÁR and Robert SCHMUCKER

SERIAL NO.

To Be Assigned

FILED

HEREWITH

FOR

USE OF DETERSIVE SUBSTANCES SELECTED FROM THE

GROUP OF N-ACYLAMINO ACIDS AND THE SALTS OF N-

ACYLAMINO ACIDS FOR ENHANCING THE

COMPATIBILITY OF COSMETIC OR DERMATOLOGICAL

CLEANSING PREPARATIONS

ART UNIT

To Be Assigned

EXAMINER

To Be Assigned

February 16, 2001

Hon. Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

SIR:

Prior to examination, please amend the above-identified application as follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Insert as the first sentence: — This application is a 371 of PCT/EP99/06113, which was filed on August 20, 1999. —

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claims 3 and 4, line 1 in each, delete "The use of" and substitute – Method of using – -.

Claims 5 and 6, line 1 in each, delete "use" and substitute – method – –.

Claim 5, line 1, delete "claim 3 or 4" and substitute --claim 3--

REMARKS

The amendments above amend the specification to include reference to the international application, and amend the claims to delete multiple dependencies.

Early and favorable action is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

NORRIS MCLAUGHLIN & MARCUS, P.A.

By

Kurt G. Brisc

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Claims Pending as a Result of Preliminary Amendment Dated February 16, 2001

- 1. A detersive cosmetic or dermatological preparation comprising:
 - (a) more than 9.0% by weight of lauryl ether sulfate,
 - (b) one or more anionic surfactants selected from the group of N-acylamino acids and their salts,
 - (c) less than 5.0% by weight of inorganic salts.
- 2. The detersive cosmetic or dermatological preparation as claimed in claim 1, comprising:
 - (b) more than 0.5% by weight, preferably more than 1.0% by weight, in particular more than 2.0% by weight, very particularly more than 3.0% by weight, of one or more anionic surfactants selected from the group of N-acylamino acids and their salts.
- 3. Method of using one or more anionic surfactants selected from the group of N-acylamino acids and their salts for preventing or reducing the attachment of lauryl ether sulfate to human skin during the washing process.
- 4. Method of using one or more anionic surfactants selected from the group of N-acylamino acids and their salts for desorbing lauryl ether sulfate from human skin.
- 5. The method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the surfactant or surfactants selected from the group of N-acylamino acids and their salts is or are present in detersive cosmetic or dermatological preparations at concentrations of more than 0.5% by weight, preferably more than 1.0% by weight, in particular more than 2.0% by weight, very particularly more than 3.0% by weight, based on the overall weight of the preparations.
- 6. The method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the sodium lauryl ether sulfate is present in detersive cosmetic or dermatological preparations at concentrations of more than 9.0% by weight, based on the overall weight of the preparations.

Beiersdorf Aktiengesellschaft Hamburg

Description

Use of detersive substances selected from the group of N-acylamino acids and the salts of N-acylamino acids for enhancing the compatibility of cosmetic or dermatological cleansing preparations

The present invention relates to the use of substances known per se as mild surfactants in cosmetic or dermatological cleansing compositions. The latter essentially comprise surface-active substances or mixtures of substances which are offered to the consumer in various preparations.

Examples of such preparations include foam baths and shower preparations, solid and liquid soaps or what are known as "syndets" (synthetic detergents), shampoos, handwashing pastes, personal hygiene compositions, special cleaning products for young children, and the like.

Surface-active substances – the best known being the alkali metal salts of the higher fatty acids, i.e., the classic "soaps" – are amphiphilic substances which are able to emulsify organic nonpolar substances in water.

These substances not only flush dirt from the skin and hair but also irritate skin and mucus membranes to a greater or lesser extent, depending on the choice of surfactant or surfactant mixture.

One of the surfactants used most commonly throughout the world for cosmetic compositions is sodium lauryl ether sulfate. Although per se an excellent detersive agent with good foaming ability, at higher concentrations it has an irritant effect on skin and mucous membranes.

As recent investigations show, the irritant potential of sodium lauryl ether sulfate is promoted at least in part by the fact that this substance binds to the surface of the skin, where it forms a certain reservoir. Studies suggest that the lauryl ether sulfate migrates from this reservoir into deeper layers of the skin, where it may then enter into uncontrolled secondary reactions, which harbor an increased risk of irritation.

The commercially customary sodium lauryl ether sulfate (i.e., sodium polyoxyethylene lauryl sulfate; by the INCI nomenclature: "sodium laureth sulfate"; CAS No. 1335-72-4), like the majority of raw materials used in cosmetics, is not a pure substance but rather, depending on its preparation, is a mixture of substances whose structures conform to the general formula

$$H_3C - (CH_2 - CH_2) - CH_2 - (CH_2 - CH_2) - CH_2 - CH_$$

where n assumes numbers from 0 to 10 and m assumes numbers from 4 to 6. In the lauryl derivative which predominates in the commercial products and gives them their name, m is 5. Examples of commercial products are Texapon® N 25, Texapon® N 40, Texapon® N 70 and Texapon® N 103 from Henkel KGaA.

There are, however, also other lauryl ether sulfates having as their counterion, for example, ammonium ions unsubstituted or else substituted by alkyl groups or hydroxyalkyl groups, and also magnesium and the like.

Owing to its ready availability, acceptable price and excellent washing properties, however, it is impossible in practice, for the foreseeable future, to dispense entirely with sodium lauryl ether sulfate. Although preparations free from lauryl ether sulfate are known and are entirely advantageous, they nevertheless have other performance- or preparation-related or economic disadvantages.

It is known per se to use sodium lauryl ether sulfate in combination with other surfactants as a detersive agent. The skilled worker, wishing to enhance the skin compatibility of such preparations, then replaces some of the sodium lauryl ether sulfate with milder surfactants. However, unwanted side effects which generally have to be accepted are a reduction in foaming and/or in the cleansing performance. The aim was therefore to remedy this shortcoming.

The present invention relates, in one particular embodiment, to cleansing preparations for use as shower products.

Preparations of this kind as well are known per se. They essentially comprise surface-active substances or mixtures of substances, which are offered to the

consumer in various preparations. A general feature of such preparations is a more or less high water content, although they may also be present, for example, as concentrates.

Even simple bathing in water without the addition of surfactants is initially accompanied by swelling of the horny layer of the skin, the degree of said swelling being dependent, for example, on the duration of bathing and its temperature. At the same time, water-soluble substances, e.g., water-soluble dirt constituents, but also substances intrinsic to the skin, which are responsible for the water-binding capacity of the horny layer, are washed off or out. In addition, as a result of surface-active substances intrinsic to the skin, cutaneous fats are also dissolved and washed out to a certain extent. Following initial swelling, this causes subsequent significant drying of the skin, an effect which may be further intensified by detersive additives.

In the case of healthy skin, these processes are generally of no consequence, since the protective mechanisms of the skin are readily able to compensate for such slight disturbances to the upper layers of the skin. However, in the case even of nonpathological deviations from the normal state, e.g., as a result of environment-related wear damage or irritation, photo damage, aging skin, etc., the protective mechanism of the skin surface is impaired. In some circumstances, said mechanism is then no longer able to fulfill its function of itself, and has to be regenerated by means of external measures.

It was therefore an object of the present invention to remedy this deficiency in the prior art. A further object of the invention was to provide bath or shower preparations which on the one hand effect a high level of care without, on the other hand, leaving behind the cleansing effect.

The present invention additionally relates to detersive preparations of hair cosmetology, more commonly referred to as shampoos. In particular, the present invention relates to combinations of active cosmetic substances for the hair, and to haircare and scalpcare preparations.

Surprisingly, all of these objects are achieved by means of detersive cosmetic or dermatological preparations comprising:

- (a) more than 9.0% by weight of lauryl ether sulfate,
- (b) one or more anionic surfactants selected from the group of N-acylamino acids and their salts,

(c) less than 5.0% by weight of inorganic salts.

These objects are achieved in particular by means of detersive cosmetic or dermatological preparations comprising:

- (a) more than 9.0% by weight of lauryl ether sulfate,
- (b) more than 0.5% by weight, preferably more than 1.0% by weight, in particular more than 2.0% by weight, very particularly more than 3.0% by weight, of one or more anionic surfactants selected from the group of N-acylamino acids and their salts,
- (c) less than 5.0% by weight of inorganic salts.

The present invention further provides for the use of one or more anionic surfactants selected from the group of N-acylamino acids and their salts for preventing or reducing the attachment of lauryl ether sulfate to human skin during the washing process.

The present invention further provides for the use of one or more anionic surfactants selected from the group of N-acylamino acids and their salts for fully or partly desorbing lauryl ether sulfate from human skin.

The present invention further provides for the use of one or more surfactants selected from the group of N-acylamino acids and their salts, said surfactant or surfactants being present in detersive cosmetic or dermatological preparations at concentrations of more than 3.0% by weight, based on the overall weight of the formulations, for reducing the attachment of lauryl ether sulfate to human skin during the washing process or for removing lauryl ether sulfate from human skin.

The present invention further provides for the use of one or more anionic surfactants selected from the group of N-acylamino acids and their salts for reducing the attachment of lauryl ether sulfate to human skin during the washing process, especially when the sodium lauryl ether sulfate is present in detersive cosmetic or dermatological preparations at concentrations of more than 9.0% by weight, based on the overall weight of the preparations.

It is known per se that N-acylamino acids and their salts are mild surfactants with a useful foaming action and good washing action (H.P. Fiedler, Lexikon der Hilfsstoffe für Pharmazie, Kosmetik und angrenzende Gebiete, 4th edition, p. 108, entry "N-Acylglutaminsäure" [N-acylglutamic acid]).

The document "Surface Active N-Acylglutamate: Preparation of Long Chain N-Acylglutamic Acid" (M. Takehara, I. Yoshimura, K. Takizawa, R. Yoshida; Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society, vol. 49, p. 157 ff.) cites the JP patent 29 444 (1964), according to which acylglutamates have a moderating effect on instances of skin irritation brought about by other anionic surfactants such as sodium alkylbenzenesulfonates and sodium lauryl sulfate.

DE-A 43 04 066 describes a preparation comprising 12% by weight sodium lauryl ether sulfate and 3% by weight sodium cocoylglutamate. That document, however, relates to the use of electrolytes to prevent the penetration of the surface-active substances present in the cleansers, and/or other substances present in these cleansers, into the outer layers of the skin — the abovementioned preparation also contains 8% by weight sodium chloride, to whose presence the skilled worker attributes the reduction in the irritation potential of the sodium lauryl ether sulfate.

The acylamino acids (including, for the purposes of the present disclosure, the acylepetides) and/or their salts may be chosen advantageously from the group consisting of

- 1. acylglutamates, examples being sodium acylglutamate, di-TEA-palmitoylaspartate and sodium caprylyl/caprylglutamate,
- 2. acyl peptides, examples being palmitoyl-hydrolyzed milk protein, sodium cocoyl-hydrolyzed soya protein and sodium/potassium cocoyl-hydrolyzed collagen,
- 3. sarcosinates, examples being myristoylsarcosine, TEA lauroylsarcosinate, sodium lauroylsarcosinate and sodium cocoylsarcosinate,
- taurates, examples being sodium lauroyltaurate and sodium methylcocoyltaurate,
- 5. acyllysinates, an example being lauroyllysine,
- 6. acylalaninates
- 7. acylglycinates

In the context of the present invention it is particularly advantageous to use acylglutamic acid and acylglutamates as the acylamino acid and/or salts thereof, respectively, especially sodium acylglutamates, which are characterized by the following structures:

or

HOOC
$$CH_2$$
 CH_2 CH_2 CH_3 CH_4 CH_4 CH_5 CH_5 CH_5 CH_6 CH_6 CH_6 CH_7 CH_8 CH

Among the sodium acylglutamates, in turn, sodium cocoylglutamate, sodium lauroylglutamate, sodium myristoylglutamate, sodium stearoylglutamate and sodium tallowylglutamate have proven particularly advantageous.

In accordance with the invention, and besides the abovementioned surfactants, the compositions may comprise the additives customary in cosmetology, examples being fragrance, dyes, antimicrobial substances, refatting agents, complexing agents and sequesterants, pearl luster agents, plant extracts, vitamins, active substances, preservatives, bactericides, pigments having a coloring action, thickeners, emollients, moisturizers and/or humectants, fats, oils, waxes or other customary constituents of a cosmetic or dermatological formulation, such as alcohols, polyols, polymers, foam stabilizers, electrolytes, organic solvents or silicone derivatives.

The examples which follow are intended to illustrate the present invention without restricting it. Unless stated otherwise, all amounts, proportions and percentages are by weight, based on the weight and the total amount, or on the total weight, of the preparations.

	% by weight
Sodium laureth sulfate (27.5% strength solution)	48.00
Cocoamidopropylbetaine (33% strength solution)	5.00
Sodium cocoylglutamate (25% strength solution)	5.00

PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil	0.50
PEG-100 hydrogenated glyceryl palmitate	0.50
Sodium benzoate	0.45
Sodium salicylate	0.20
Citric acid	0.50
Perfume	q.s.
Water	ad 100.00

	% by weight
Sodium laureth sulfate (27.5% strength solution)	40.00
Cocoamidopropylbetaine (33% strength solution)	10.00
Sodium cocoylglutamate (25% strength solution)	3.00
PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil	0.50
PEG-100 hydrogenated glyceryl palmitate	0.50
Sodium benzoate	0.45
Sodium salicylate	0.20
Citric acid	0.50
Perfume	q.s.
Water	ad 100.00

Example 3

	% by weight
Sodium laureth sulfate (27.5% strength solution)	30.00
Cocoamidopropylbetaine (33% strength solution)	15.00
Sodium cocoylglutamate (25% strength solution)	1.00
PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil	0.50
PEG-100 hydrogenated glyceryl palmitate	0.50
Sodium benzoate	0.45
Sodium salicylate	0.20
Citric acid	0.50
Perfume	q.s.
Water	ad 100.00

	% by weight
Sodium laureth sulfate (27.5% strength solution)	43.00
Cocoamidopropylbetaine (33% strength solution)	11.00

	4.50
	2.00
	0.50
	0.50
	0.45
	0.20
	0.50
	q.s.
ad	100.00
	ad

	% by weight
Sodium laureth sulfate (27.5% strength solution)	35.00
Cocoamidopropylbetaine (33% strength solution)	8.00
Sodium cocoylglutamate (25% strength solution)	3.00
Decyl glucoside (50% strength solution)	4.00
PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil	0.50
PEG-100 hydrogenated glyceryl palmitate	0.50
Sodium benzoate	0.45
Sodium salicylate	0.20
Citric acid	0.50
Perfume	q.s.
Water	ad 100.00

	% by weight
Sodium laureth sulfate (27.5% strength solution)	25.00
Cocoamidopropylbetaine (33% strength solution)	14.00
Sodium cocoylglutamate (25% strength solution)	2.00
Decyl glucoside (50% strength solution)	3.00
PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil	0.50
PEG-100 hydrogenated glyceryl palmitate	0.50
Sodium benzoate	0.45
Sodium salicylate	0.20
Citric acid	0.50
Perfume	q.s.
Water -	ad 100.00

	% by weight
Sodium laureth sulfate (27.5% strength solution)	47.00
Sodium cocoamphoacetate (36% strength solution)	9.00
Sodium cocoylglutamate (25% strength solution)	6.00
PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil	0.50
PEG-100 hydrogenated glyceryl palmitate	0.50
Sodium benzoate	0.45
Sodium salicylate	0.20
Citric acid	0.50
Perfume	q.s.
Water	ad 100.00

Example 8

	% by weight
Sodium laureth sulfate (27.5% strength solution)	41.00
Sodium cocoamphoacetate (36% strength solution)	6.50
Sodium cocoylglutamate (25% strength solution)	3.50
PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil	0.50
PEG-100 hydrogenated glyceryl palmitate	0.50
Sodium benzoate	0.45
Sodium salicylate	0.20
Citric acid	0.50
Perfume	q.s.
Water	ad 100.00

	% by weight
Sodium laureth sulfate (27.5% strength solution)	41.00
Sodium cocoamphoacetate (36% strength solution)	6.50
Sodium lauroylglutamate (25% strength solution)	3.50
PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil	0.50
PEG-100 hydrogenated glyceryl palmitate	0.50
Sodium benzoate	0.45
Sodium salicylate	0.20
Citric acid	0.50
Perfume	q.s.
Water	ad 100.00

	% by weight
Sodium laureth sulfate (27.5% strength solution)	32.00
Sodium cocoamphoacetate (36% strength solution)	5.00
Sodium cocoylglutamate (25% strength solution)	5.00
PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil	0.50
PEG-100 hydrogenated glyceryl palmitate	0.50
Sodium benzoate	0.45
Sodium salicylate	0.20
Citric acid	0.50
Perfume	q.s.
Water	ad 100.00

What is claimed is:

- 1. A detersive cosmetic or dermatological preparation comprising:
 - (a) more than 9.0% by weight of lauryl ether sulfate,
 - (b) one or more anionic surfactants selected from the group of N-acylamino acids and their salts,
 - (c) less than 5.0% by weight of inorganic salts.
- 2. The detersive cosmetic or dermatological preparation as claimed in claim 1, comprising:
 - (b) more than 0.5% by weight, preferably more than 1.0% by weight, in particular more than 2.0% by weight, very particularly more than 3.0% by weight, of one or more anionic surfactants selected from the group of N-acylamino acids and their salts.
- 3. The use of one or more anionic surfactants selected from the group of N-acylamino acids and their salts for preventing or reducing the attachment of lauryl ether sulfate to human skin during the washing process.
- 4. The use of one or more anionic surfactants selected from the group of N-acylamino acids and their salts for desorbing lauryl ether sulfate from human skin.
- 5. The use as claimed in claim 3 or 4, wherein the surfactant or surfactants selected from the group of N-acylamino acids and their salts is or are present in detersive cosmetic or dermatological preparations at concentrations of more than 0.5% by weight, preferably more than 1.0% by weight, in particular more than 2.0% by weight, very particularly more than 3.0% by weight, based on the overall weight of the preparations.
- 6. The use as claimed in claim 3, wherein the sodium lauryl ether sulfate is present in detersive cosmetic or dermatological preparations at concentrations of more than 9.0% by weight, based on the overall weight of the preparations.

Abstract

Detersive cosmetic or dermatological preparations comprise:

- (a) more than 9.0% by weight of lauryl ether sulfate,
- (b) one or more anionic surfactants selected from the group of N-acylamino acids and their salts,
- (c) less than 5.0% by weight of inorganic salts.

PCT

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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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	C11D 1/37, A61K 7/50 // C11D 1/10, 1/29	A1	(43)	International publication date: 2 March 2000 (02.03.00)			
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	Data relating to the priority: 198 38 034.8 21 August 1998 (21.08.98) Applicant (for all designated States except US): BEIERSDORF AG [DE/DE]; Unnastrasse 48, D-20245 Hamburg (DE).	DE	Publi	s hed With the International Search Report.			
(72) Inventors; and [75) Inventors/Applicants (US only): SUGAR, Martin [DE/DE]; Methfesselstrasse 88, D-20255 Hamburg (DE). SCHMUCKER, Robert [DE/DE]; Holsteiner Chaussee 154 A, D-22523 Hamburg (DE). [74) Joint Representative: BEIERSDORF AG; Unnastrasse 48, D-20245 Hamburg (DE).							
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(54) Title: COSMETIC OR DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS CONTAINING N-ACYLAMINO ACIDS OR THEIR SALTS

(54) Bezeichnung: KOSMETISCHE ODER DERMATOLOGISCHE ZUBEREITUNGEN ENTHALTEND N-ACYLAMINOSÄUREN ODER DEREN SALZE

(57) Abstract

The invention relates to surface-active detergent cosmetic or dermatological preparations containing the following: (a) more than 9.0 Lawt. % lauryl ether sulphate, (b) one or more anionic tensides, chosen from the group of N-acylamino acids and their salts and (c) less than 5.0 wt. % inorganic salts.

(57) Zusammenfassung

Waschaktive kosmetische oder dermatologische Zubereitungen, enthaltend: (a) mehr als 9,0 Gew.-% Laurylethersulfat, (b) ein oder mehrere anionische Tenside, gewählt aus der Gruppe der N-Acylaminosauren und deren Salze, (c) weniger als 5,0 Gew.-% an anorganischen Salzen.

COMBINATION DECLARATION & POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

PCT international filing date of this application:

PCT/EP99/06113

(Application Serial No.)

-OR-

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint nventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled "" the specification of which is attached hereto.

	was filed on _	as				
	Application Se	rial No.	and was amended	_		
2.573	•		d understand the contents of amendment referred to above.	the above ide	entified specification	on,
22.0	_	-	mation which is material to the Regulations §1.56(a).	examination	of this application	in
f <u>o</u> r p	patent or inventor	s certificate listed	der Title 35, United States Code, below and have also identified ng date before that of the applica	below any fo	oreign application	for
Maria IIII IIII III	Prior Foreign App	olication(s)		Priority (Claimed	
10. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11.	198 38 034.8 (Number)	Germany (Country)	21.08.1998 (Day/Month/Yr. Filed)	[X] yes	[] no	
	(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Yr. Filed)	[X] yes	[] no	
liste the Cod	d below and, inso prior United States le, §112, I acknowl	far as the subject of sapplication in the ledge the duty to di	5, United States Code, §120 omatter of each of the claims of manner provided by the first paisclose material information as detween the filing date of the pri	this application aragraph of T defined in Title	on is not disclosed itle 35, United Sta 37, Code of Fede	d in ites eral

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punished by fine or imprisonment, or both under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

pending

(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)

20.08.1999

(Filing Date)

<u>_</u>

Post Office Address

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named Inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

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